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PENNSYLVANIA'S

LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

HIGHLIGHTS

- **June employment gains given up in July, with the jobless rate climbing back to 4.5 percent.**
- **Nonagricultural jobs leveling off in July.**
- **Average hourly earnings and average weekly hours are up in June.**
- **Weeks claimed are up from a year ago. Increased disbursements reduce reserves to $1,457,248,080.**
- **Sixty-six counties maintain single-digit unemployment rates.**
- **Ten major labor market areas record full employment with seasonally adjusted unemployment rates less than 5.0 percent.**

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ISSUED: AUGUST 1989

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Robert P. Casey, Governor

Department of Labor and Industry **Bureau of Research and Statistics**

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force ....A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 560-1978	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
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James J. Mowad	(717)783-3294 783-3908	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 327-3532	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley	(814)533-2213 533-2207	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani	(412)565-5350 565-5324 565-5346	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 871-4765	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

JUNE EMPLOYMENT GAINS GIVEN UP IN JULY

Employment gains of June were given up in July as Pennsylvania's employment fell 116,000, seasonally adjusted. The statewide jobless rate also retraced the June decline by climbing back to 4.5 percent, seasonally adjusted, up from the June rate of 4.0 percent. The rate remained well below the nationwide rate of 5.2 percent in July.

Data, made available through the Current Population Survey of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show July's seasonally adjusted employment in Pennsylvania at 5,562,000, down 116,000 since June. This was the first month in 1989 that statewide employment fell below 5.6 million, but was still higher than anytime prior to 1989. Compared to a year ago, employment was up 93,000. During the past two years, employment gained 233,000.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

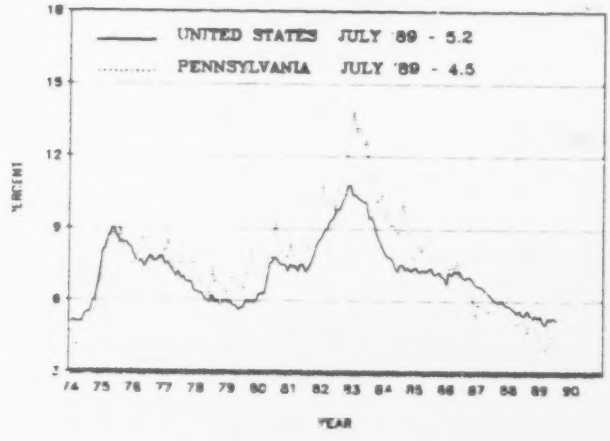


TABLE 1
TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN PENNSYLVANIA
(All persons in thousands)

RESIDENT DATA	JULY 1988	JUNE 1989	JULY 1988	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 1989	NET CHANGE FROM JULY 1988
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,823	5,917	5,770	-94	53
Employment	5,562	5,678	5,469	-116	93
Unemployment	261	239	301	22	-40
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.5	4.0	5.2	0.5	-0.7
UNADJUSTED DATA					
Civilian Labor Force	5,961	5,981	5,912	-20	49
Employment	5,684	5,709	5,596	-25	88
Unemployment	277	272	316	5	-39
Rate of Unemployment (%)	4.6	4.6	5.3	0.0	-0.7

Unemployment, seasonally adjusted, rose 22,000 in July as 261,000 workers were without jobs. This lifted the statewide rate of unemployment to 4.5 percent, back into the neighborhood where it had been for much of the first half of the year, with the exceptions of two low months March (3.9 percent) and June (4.0 percent). Compared to a year ago, the July rate was down from 5.2 percent representing 40,000 fewer jobless workers. Compared with two years ago, the July rate was down from 5.6 percent representing 58,000 fewer jobless workers.

A look at the longer term Current Population Survey data reveals a leveling in Pennsylvania's employment situation. Employment moved above 5.6 million in January and has held near that level since. The statewide rate of unemployment has been moving in a range, except for two months, between 4.3 percent and 4.6 percent. Very little real economic improvement or deterioration has been apparent during the last six months. The good news is that employment and unemployment have stabilized at very healthy levels.

TABLE 2
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

ESTABLISHMENT DATA	JULY 1989 AP/	JUNE 1989 P/	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	NET CHANGE TO JUNE 1989 FROM: MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	5100.7	5135.7	5116.2	5078.5	19.5	57.2
---MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1051.9	1059.7	1053.1	1063.3	6.6	-3.6
DURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	601.3	604.6	600.6	607.5	4.0	-2.9
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS		31.5	31.0	32.1	0.5	-0.6
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES		21.5	21.5	21.9	0.0	-0.4
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS		47.9	47.3	48.0	0.6	-0.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES		93.6	92.4	91.9	1.2	1.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS		91.1	90.7	92.1	0.4	-1.0
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL		112.3	111.6	108.1	0.7	4.2
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		88.7	88.0	93.0	0.7	-4.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT		60.7	61.2	62.5	-0.5	-1.8
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS		36.1	35.9	36.6	0.2	-0.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES		21.2	21.0	21.3	0.2	-0.1
NONDURABLE GOODS INDUSTRIES	450.6	455.1	452.5	455.8	2.6	-0.7
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS		91.3	90.7	90.7	0.6	0.6
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES		1.0	1.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS		31.1	31.0	31.5	0.1	-0.4
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILE PRODS.		82.1	82.3	83.7	-0.2	-1.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		42.8	41.8	42.8	1.0	0.0
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING		84.4	84.3	83.8	0.1	0.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS		61.5	60.8	60.2	0.7	1.3
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS		10.6	10.5	10.4	0.1	0.2
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS		40.1	39.9	40.9	0.2	-0.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS		10.2	10.1	10.7	0.1	-0.5
---NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	4041.3	4074.3	4059.3	4013.9	15.0	60.4
MINING	21.4	28.1	28.0	29.6	0.1	-1.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	262.2	251.5	240.1	241.0	11.4	10.5
TRANSPORTATION	141.4	149.1	150.9	148.5	-1.8	0.6
PUBLIC UTILITIES	105.0	104.7	103.1	105.5	1.6	-0.8
COMMUNICATIONS		49.2	48.7	50.0	0.5	-0.8
ELECTRIC, GAS AND SANITARY		55.5	54.4	55.5	1.1	0.0
WHOLESALE TRADE	273.1	272.3	271.1	270.9	1.2	1.4
RETAIL TRADE	884.0	890.6	889.5	889.7	1.1	0.9
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES		128.3	129.1	126.3	-0.8	2.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	301.2	300.2	297.3	295.5	2.9	4.7
BANKING		89.5	88.5	87.4	1.0	2.1
INSURANCE CARRIERS		85.8	85.5	85.3	0.3	0.5
SERVICES	1385.0	1383.9	1373.4	1337.2	10.5	46.7
BUSINESS SERVICES		247.1	244.9	232.3	2.2	14.8
HEALTH SERVICES		450.9	445.3	432.4	5.6	18.5
--HOSPITALS		245.8	242.3	236.6	3.5	9.2
LEGAL SERVICES		39.5	38.5	38.9	1.0	0.6
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES		140.0	150.9	137.2	-10.9	2.8
SOCIAL SERVICES		93.3	93.1	90.1	0.2	3.2
OTHER SERVICES		413.1	400.7	406.3	12.4	6.8
GOVERNMENT	668.0	693.9	705.9	696.0	-12.0	-2.1
FEDERAL		139.5	139.0	141.3	0.5	-1.8
STATE		144.2	155.7	144.2	-11.5	0.0
LOCAL		410.2	411.2	410.5	-1.0	-0.3
---PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	7.5	1.7	3.8	1.3	-2.1	0.4

AP/ = Advanced preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS LEVELING OFF

Advance preliminary figures for July indicate that jobs in Pennsylvania are leveling off. The loss of 35,000 jobs since June is normal for this period with most of the losses in education-related jobs due to school closings (local government). Declines in manufacturing were experienced in both the durable and nondurable goods sector. This also is typical, due to summer vacations.

Even with the month-ago decline in nonmanufacturing, there were record highs achieved in four major industry sectors: construction (262,200 jobs), wholesale trade (273,100 jobs), finance, insurance, and real estate (301,200 jobs), and services (1,385,000 jobs).

The loss of jobs in retail trade was greater than expected. There is also a softening in retail trade on a national level. Higher interest rates earlier in the year have increased the real cost of goods to consumers who react by cutting back on purchases of "unnecessary items". Thus, retail trade would be first to depict the economic slowdown.

Most of the decline in mining was due to strike activity in this industry in the western part of the State.

Note: July's narrative is based on advance preliminary data, which can change as more complete data is received and updated.

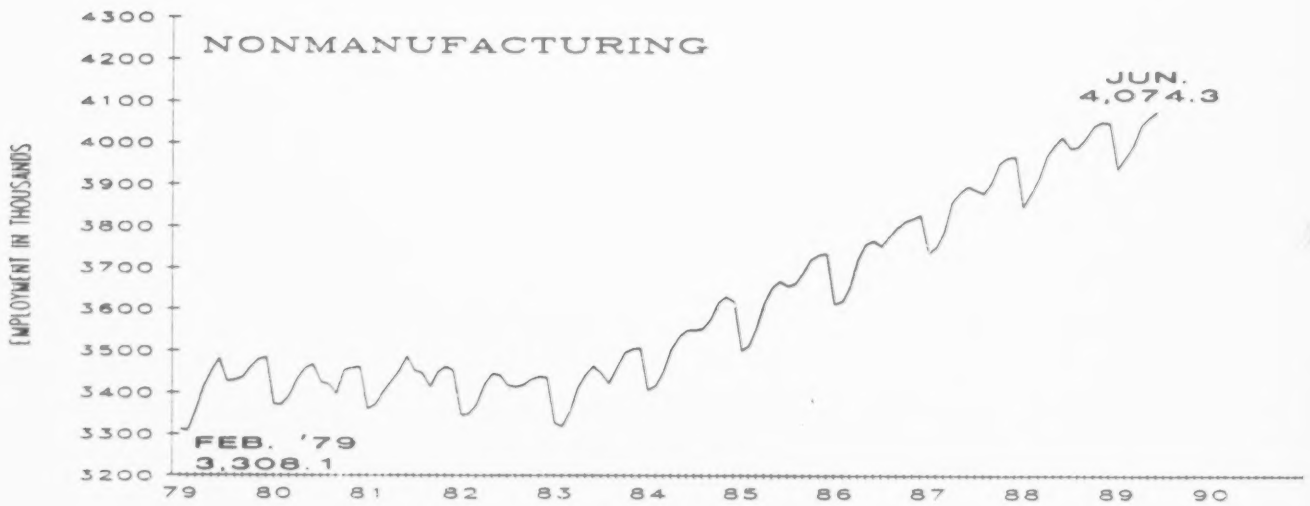
JOBS AT ALL TIME HIGH IN JUNE

Revised figures for June show that nonagricultural jobs in Pennsylvania increased by 19,500 since May to a record high of 5,135,700. There were 57,200 more nonfarm jobs filled than there were in June 1988. Even with June's job level the highest ever, increases in each of the last four months were less than expected for the Spring season; an indication the economy is slowing.

Manufacturing employment of 1,059,700, while 6,600 higher than the previous month, decreased by 3,600 since June of last year. Stagnant job growth in the lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay, and glass products industries reflects higher mortgage interest rates and a slowdown in new housing starts.

In nonmanufacturing, however, rapid growth continued as a new record level of 4,074,300 was reached, up 15,000 since May. Large gains in services (+10,500) and construction (+11,400) were only partially offset by the seasonal decrease in government (-12,000). The loss was primarily in the educational services portion of state government. The increase in retail trade was much less than expected, another indication that economic growth is slowing.

PENNSYLVANIA WAGE & SALARY JOBS
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA



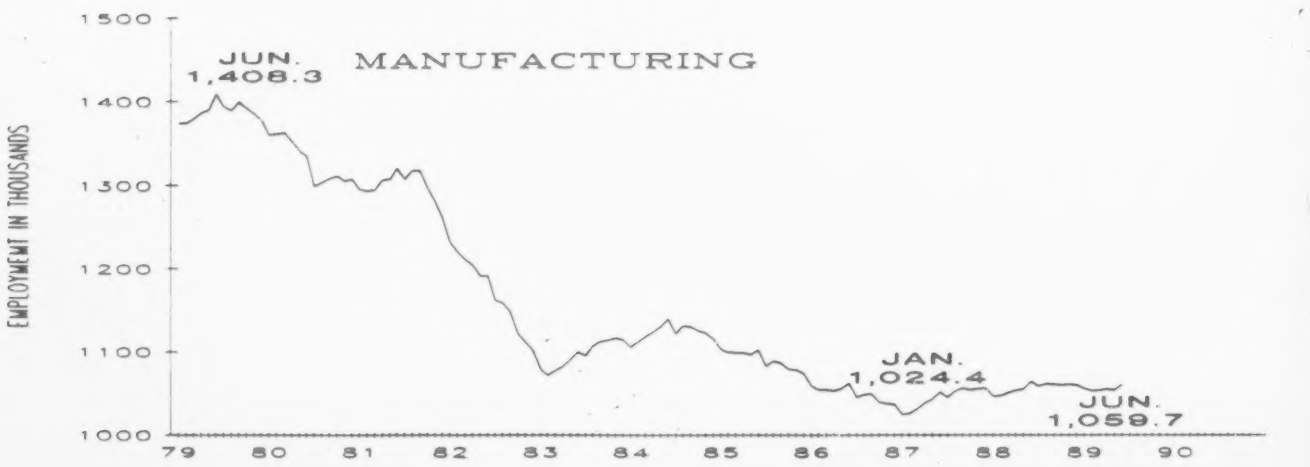


TABLE 3
PENNSYLVANIA HOURS AND EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING AND SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS
(Not seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

INDUSTRY TITLE	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	$431.98	$428.47	$421.48	40.8	40.5	41.2	$10.58	$10.53	$10.23
DURABLE GOODS	470.96	467.87	461.67	41.9	41.7	42.2	11.24	11.22	10.94
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	362.56	358.58	359.31	40.6	40.2	41.3	8.93	8.92	8.70
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	378.43	368.15	357.94	41.0	40.5	40.4	9.23	9.09	8.86
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODS.	480.82	466.99	457.53	43.2	42.3	42.8	11.13	11.04	10.69
PRIMARY METALS	549.98	549.54	549.07	42.8	42.8	43.2	12.85	12.90	12.71
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	456.42	448.10	447.32	42.3	41.8	42.4	10.79	10.72	10.55
NONELECTRICAL MACHINERY	498.53	494.93	483.15	43.2	43.0	43.1	11.54	11.51	11.21
ELECTRIC AND ELECTRONIC MACH.	417.11	418.77	413.89	40.3	40.5	41.0	10.35	10.34	10.09
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	526.95	529.01	536.31	41.2	41.2	42.7	12.79	12.84	12.56
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PROD.	442.68	438.89	415.95	40.8	40.6	40.7	10.85	10.81	10.22
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES	418.64	419.12	397.79	40.1	40.3	39.7	10.44	10.40	10.02
NONDURABLE GOODS	380.03	373.62	368.15	39.3	39.0	39.8	9.67	9.58	9.25
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	429.30	422.34	411.45	40.5	40.3	40.9	10.60	10.48	10.06
TOBACCO PRODUCTS	267.68	266.82	247.10	41.5	41.4	39.6	6.45	6.44	6.24
TEXTILE PRODUCTS	296.51	295.07	288.68	39.8	39.5	39.6	7.45	7.47	7.29
APPAREL AND RELATED PRODUCTS	227.50	226.34	222.22	35.0	35.2	35.9	6.50	6.43	6.19
PAPER PRODUCTS	483.36	485.21	476.54	42.7	42.6	43.8	11.32	11.39	10.88
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	429.23	418.78	422.37	38.6	38.0	39.4	11.12	11.02	10.72
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	522.86	508.34	521.85	41.3	40.7	42.6	12.66	12.49	12.25
PETROLEUM AND COAL PRODUCTS	608.60	614.24	615.83	42.5	42.1	43.8	14.32	14.59	14.06
RUBBER AND PLASTICS PRODUCTS	386.32	382.03	378.84	41.9	41.3	42.0	9.22	9.25	9.02
LEATHER PRODUCTS	251.36	247.41	233.09	38.2	37.8	37.9	6.58	6.58	6.15
NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
ANTHRACITE COAL MINING	472.61	489.14	423.81	37.9	39.1	35.2	12.47	12.51	12.04
BIT. COAL & LIGNITE MINING	593.02	672.81	669.71	37.7	41.1	42.2	15.73	16.37	15.87
COMMUNICATIONS	555.41	554.53	532.13	40.8	40.3	40.1	13.68	13.76	13.27
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	667.97	669.36	642.64	42.6	42.5	42.7	15.68	15.75	15.05
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES	192.32	187.14	180.34	28.2	27.4	28.4	6.82	6.83	6.35

P/ Preliminary data.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS ARE UP IN JUNE

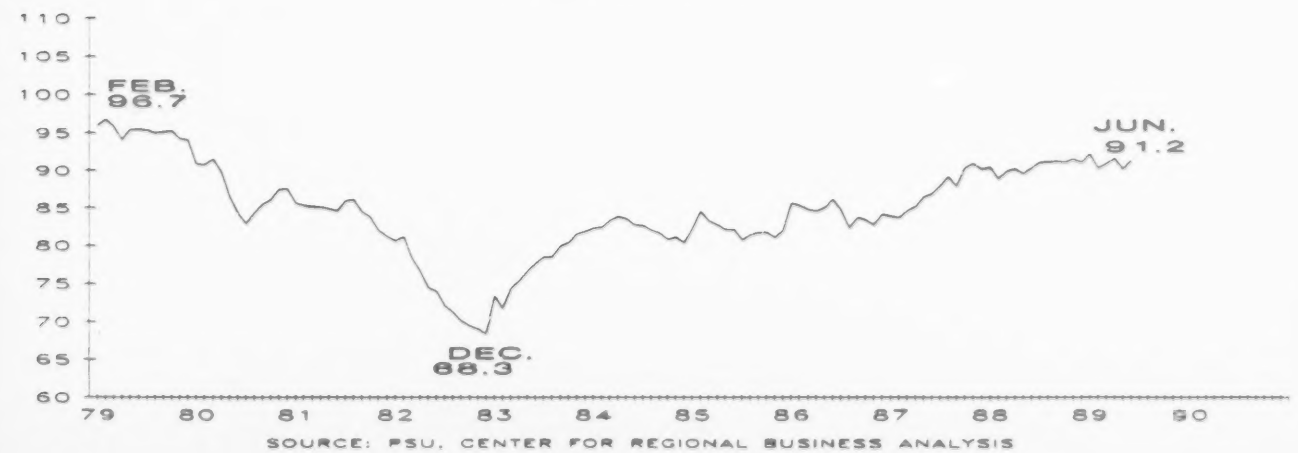
Average weekly hours, hourly earnings, and weekly earnings increased for Pennsylvania's manufacturing production workers. However, average weekly hours were down 0.4 of an hour from June 1988. The 40.8 hour workweek was the longest since January of this year when it was also 40.8 hours. Similar increases were seen in most of the selected industries in both the durable and nondurable goods sectors.

Only workers in electric and electronic machinery, miscellaneous manufactures, and apparel and related products had shorter workweeks than month-ago levels (-0.2 of an hour, respectively).

In nonmanufacturing, soft and hard coal workers averaged smaller paychecks due to shorter workweeks. Workers in general merchandise stores increased their weekly earnings $5.18 by working 0.8 of an hour longer.

PENNSYLVANIA HOURS & EARNINGS
FOR MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS

PENNSYLVANIA MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY INDEX
(1973=100)



SOURCE: PSU, CENTER FOR REGIONAL BUSINESS ANALYSIS

MONTH AND YEAR

TABLE 4
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	JUNE 1989	MAY 1989	JUNE 1988	NET CHANGE FROM MAY 89	NET CHANGE FROM JUNE 88
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	87,083	82,601	73,976	4,482	13,107
Weeks Claimed	496,575	547,500	470,361	-50,925	26,214
...Average Weekly Volume	112,858	119,022	106,900	-6,164	5,958
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4%	2.5%	2.3%	-0.1	0.1
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	29,066	26,041	24,522	3,025	4,544
Final Payments	7,177	6,793	6,769	384	408
Weeks Paid	487,893	446,971	436,853	40,922	51,040
Net Benefit Amount	$82,738,712	$73,375,397	$64,833,112	$9,363,315	$17,905,600
Avg Check Amount	$169.58	$164.16	$148.41	$5.42	$21.17

WEEKS CLAIMED UP FROM A YEAR AGO

Weeks claimed fell by 50,925 or 9 percent from May to June; however, the 496,575 total for June 1989 was 26,214 or 6 percent higher than June 1988 total. This was the third successive month that weeks claimed exceeded the total for the corresponding month of a year ago. As a result, weeks claimed for the first 6 months of 1989 totaled 3,600,511 compared to 3,536,423 for the same period in 1988. The number of initial claims edged upward for the second month in a row with an increase of 4,482 or 5 percent in June from the previous month. The insured unemployment rate for June of 2.4 percent, the year's low to date, topped the June 1988 rate of 2.3 percent.

Despite the over-the-month drop in weeks claimed, weeks paid rose by 40,922 or 9 percent from May to June. The ratio of weeks paid to weeks claimed jumped from .82 in May to .98 in June. The greater number of weeks paid coupled with a larger average check amount for June (up $5.42 from May) produced an increase in June of $9.4 million in the net benefit amount over the May figure. Disbursements were $73 million higher than income during June which reduced cash reserves in the Trust Fund at the end of the month to $1.457 billion.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND - JUNE 1989

Income	$ 9,751,941	Cash Reserves	$ 1,457,248,080
Disbursements	$ 82,739,351	Net Reserves	$ 1,457,248,080

UNEMPLOYMENT — A GEOGRAPHIC

SIXTY-SIX COUNTIES MAINTAIN SINGLE-DIGIT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Sixty-six Pennsylvania Counties maintained their single-digit unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) from May to June. Only Forest County went above 10 percent. However, the volume of unemployment in this county is the lowest level of any county; thus, minor changes would cause significant increases or decreases in its rate. The rates in most counties appeared to be leveling off, with only eight counties showing month-ago increases or decreases greater than 1.0 percentage point.

Fifty-nine counties reduced their jobless rates from this period last year. The decreases ranged from 0.7 percentage point in Clarion County to 4.4 percentage points in Greene County. Even though higher unemployment rates are mostly found in the western counties, employment is gradually increasing and the East/West gap is narrowing.

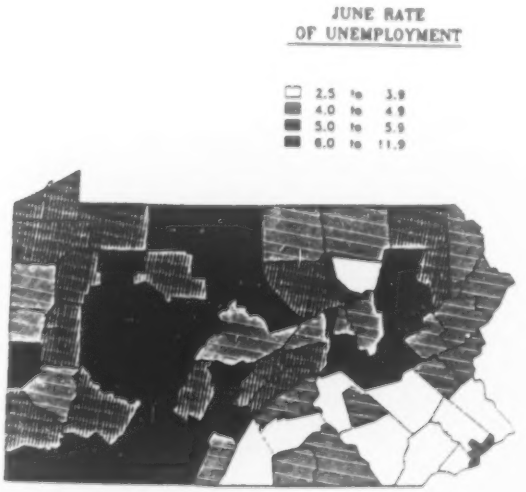


TABLE 5
PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES RANKED BY RATE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
(Not seasonally adjusted, preliminary)
JUNE - 1989

COUNTY	RANK	RATE (%)	VOLUME
Chester	1	2.6	5100
Cumberland	2	2.8	3100
Montgomery	2	2.8	11100
Bucks	4	3.1	9400
Lancaster	5	3.3	7500
Delaware	6	3.4	10500
Dauphin	7	3.5	4800
Franklin	8	3.8	2200
Sullivan	8	3.8	100
Berks	10	3.9	7100
Monroe	11	4.0	1900
Wayne	11	4.0	800
Montour	13	4.1	400
Pike	13	4.1	500
York	13	4.1	7600
Allegheny	16	4.2	27800
Bradford	16	4.2	1400
Northampton	16	4.2	5000
Perry	16	4.2	900
Union	16	4.2	700
Adams	21	4.3	1700
Lebanon	21	4.3	2800
Lehigh	21	4.3	6600
Mercer	24	4.5	2400
Centre	25	4.6	2900
Columbia	25	4.6	1500
Fulton	25	4.6	300
Lawrence	25	4.6	2200
Carbon	29	4.9	1300
Tioga	29	4.9	900
Butler	31	5.0	3700
Erie	32	5.1	6900
Warren	32	5.1	1200
Washington	32	5.1	4800
Lackawanna	35	5.2	5900
Elk	36	5.4	1000
Philadelphia	36	5.4	40500
Blair	38	5.5	3400
Crawford	39	5.6	2300
Westmoreland	39	5.6	9900
Juniata	41	5.7	600
Lycoming	41	5.7	3500
Snyder	43	5.8	1100
Susquehanna	43	5.8	1000
Mifflin	45	5.9	1300
Venango	45	5.9	1600
Wyoming	47	6.0	800
Northumberland	48	6.1	3100
Schuylkill	48	6.1	4500
Jefferson	50	6.2	1300
McKean	50	6.2	1300
Luzerne	52	6.3	10400
Potter	53	6.5	500
Somerset	54	6.6	2200
Armstrong	55	6.8	2000
Cambria	56	7.1	4700
Fayette	56	7.1	4200
Beaver	58	7.2	4400
Clinton	59	7.4	1100
Clearfield	60	7.5	2700
Huntingdon	61	7.7	1500
Bedford	62	8.0	1700
Clarion	62	8.0	1400
Greene	64	8.7	1100
Indiana	65	9.0	3100
Cameron	66	9.4	300
Forest	67	11.1	200

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR MARKET AREAS

TABLE 6
TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE
BY MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA IN PENNSYLVANIA
(Seasonally adjusted, number in thousands)

AREA	JUNE 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JUNE 1989 * UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	MAY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	MAY 1989 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%	JUNE 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT NUMBER	JUNE 1988 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE%
UNITED STATES	6561.0	5.3	6395.0	5.2	6523.0	5.4
PENNSYLVANIA	239.0	4.0	271.0	4.6	295.0	5.1
LABOR MARKET AREA						
ALLENTOWN-BETHLEHEM MSA	12.6	3.7	14.2	4.2	14.8	4.6
ALTOONA MSA	3.2	5.3	3.5	5.8	4.4	7.4
BEAVER COUNTY PMSA	4.1	6.8	4.5	7.4	5.5	9.2
ERIE MSA	6.0	4.5	6.5	4.9	7.8	6.0
HARRISBURG-LEB-CARLISLE MSA	10.7	3.2	12.4	3.7	12.0	3.8
JOHNSTOWN MSA	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.6
LANCASTER MSA	6.0	2.7	7.0	3.1	7.6	3.5
PHILADELPHIA PMSA	85.0	3.5	85.9	3.5	98.5	4.1
PITTSBURGH PMSA	43.2	4.4	46.8	4.7	55.3	5.7
READING MSA	6.0	3.3	7.0	3.9	7.3	4.3
SCRANTON--WILKES-BARRE MSA	19.1	5.2	20.3	5.5	22.0	6.2
SHARON MSA	2.3	4.3	2.4	4.5	2.5	5.0
STATE COLLEGE MSA	2.6	4.0	3.1	4.8	3.2	5.2
WILLIAMSPORT MSA	3.5	5.7	3.5	5.7	3.0	5.1
YORK MSA	8.3	3.7	8.5	3.8	8.4	3.9

* Preliminary data.

TEN LABOR MARKET AREAS RECORD FULL EMPLOYMENT

Seasonally adjusted unemployment rates in ten of the fifteen major labor market areas in Pennsylvania were less than 5.0 percent, the level considered full employment by most economists. The remaining five areas recorded rates ranging from 5.2 percent to 6.8 percent. With the exception of Williamsport MSA (+0.6 percentage point), all areas had rates less than this period last year. These decreases are synchronous with the state's month-ago decline of 0.6 percentage point and year-ago drop of 1.1 percentage points.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

In June, the unemployment rates, not seasonally, for the Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 2.6 for SDA 21 to 7.2 for SDA 05 (see table 7 on next page). Twenty-two of the SDAs reduced their rates from month-ago levels.

TABLE 7
MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
JUNE 1989 — PRELIMINARY
(DATA NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED, VOLUME IN THOUSANDS)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMP.	RATE(%)
01	Erie	134.9	128.0	6.9	5.1
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	109.9	103.2	6.7	6.1
03	City of Pittsburgh	178.6	170.4	8.2	4.6
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	488.0	468.3	19.7	4.0
05	Beaver	60.7	56.4	4.4	7.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	138.1	129.3	8.8	6.4
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	236.3	222.2	14.1	6.0
08	Greene, Washington	107.5	101.5	6.0	5.6
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	107.3	100.2	7.1	6.6
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	207.8	194.1	13.8	6.6
11	Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Mifflin	162.2	153.4	8.8	5.4
12	Columbia, Juniata, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union	138.5	131.1	7.4	5.3
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	85.4	81.2	4.2	5.0
14	Lackawanna	112.7	106.8	5.9	5.2
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	106.1	101.6	4.5	4.2
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	240.3	225.3	15.0	6.2
17	Philadelphia	757.1	716.6	40.5	5.4
18	Bucks	302.2	292.7	9.4	3.1
19	Montgomery	397.4	386.2	11.1	2.8
20	Delaware	306.9	296.3	10.5	3.4
21	Chester	196.2	191.1	5.1	2.6
22	Lehigh, Northampton	274.2	262.5	11.7	4.3
23	Berks	181.9	174.8	7.1	3.9
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry	334.3	322.7	11.6	3.5
25	Lancaster	229.3	221.8	7.5	3.3
26	York	186.1	178.5	7.6	4.1
27	Adams, Franklin	98.2	94.3	3.9	4.0
28	Lawrence, Mercer	102.7	98.0	4.7	4.5
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	5981.0	5709.0	272.0	4.6

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972, amended 1977) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considere1 employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by num-ber of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by the latest 12 month average covered employment for which data is available.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Balance - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund to pay unemployment compensation benefits.

Federal Loans - Balance of unemployment compensation loans owed by Pennsylvania to the federal government.

Net Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits minus the balance of federal loans.